

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the year 1956

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH, M.D., D.P.H.

To :

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the forty-fifth annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, being a report on the health of the county in 1956.

Vital statistics.

The *population* of the county, estimated at mid-year to be 51,660, shows a slight increase on the previous year. The *birth rate* rose slightly to 16.0 per 1,000. The *stillbirth rate* has remained stationary, but the *infant mortality rate* fell to the figure of 23.8, which is the lowest ever recorded in Anglesey. It was indeed fractionally lower than that for England and Wales. This is the first time the infant mortality rate in Anglesey has been lower than that for the country as a whole since 1936.

The danger of attaching too much importance to these rates as recorded in any single year for a county of this size has been repeatedly stressed and although it is gratifying to be able to report from time to time a fall in this rate or that, it is the trend over a number of years that should receive attention.

There was one *maternal death* in 1956. During the last ten years there have been seven maternal deaths in the county and six of them have occurred in the last five years.

The notifiable infectious diseases were not prevalent in 1956. *Measles* and *whooping cough* were not epidemic, but six cases of *polio-myelitis* were notified, but only one of these was paralytic.

For seven years now the county has been completely free from *diphtheria*. The last death from this once dread disease occurred eleven years ago.

Tuberculosis.

In an appendix to this report (page 54) will be found an analysis of the tuberculosis situation in the county, prepared jointly by the consulting chest physician and myself.

There are several encouraging features to be noted, but it is equally clear that much needs to be done before this old enemy is finally defeated. There are ways in which the local authority could strengthen their preventive measures. The rate of default from hospital treatment is disconcertingly high. Could ex-patients who have themselves "been through the mill" throw some light why this should be so? General practitioners have a part to play, but perhaps the most urgent need of all is to improve the co-operation of the ordinary man and woman in the street. With their whole-hearted co-operation tuberculosis could be defeated in a very few years.

The Care of children.

The main lines of action were indicated in last year's report. One important development during 1956 was the appointment by the local branch of the N.S.P.C.C. of a woman visitor—a field worker who is primarily engaged in supervising and helping problem families. The cost of this service is being borne largely by the Health and the Children's Committees of the Council. It is too early yet to pronounce on the success of this venture, but it is clear that the amount of money spent on this new service could be exceeded in maintaining "in care" only a few children. In other words, this officer need prevent the break-up of only one or two families to make her engagement financially worthwhile. The human misery entailed in the separation of parents and children that she is able to avoid is equally important though less easily measured.

The housing conditions under which some of these families are obliged to live are truly appalling. They have to be seen to be believed. Housing authorities have been reluctant to allot them council houses for a variety of reasons. Nevertheless, while they continue to live in their squalid over-crowded dwellings they will never be anything other than problem families.

It is gratifying to report that one district council (Aethwy) have recently re-housed several of the worst families who will now have a chance to show what they can do under improved material conditions.

Sanitary circumstances.

The noteworthy feature of the housing statistics is the great progress made in Holyhead where 229 houses were built (or commenced) during the year. With the exception of Llangefni, and to a lesser extent Amlwch, little if any new building was undertaken by other local authorities.

Progress can be reported in the provision of sewage disposal works. Work was started during the year on a number of schemes in all three Rural Districts, but the schemes to serve Benllech and Moelfre to which reference was made in last year's report, are still in the "paper" stage.

Acknowledgments

Once again I am glad of the opportunity to bring to your attention the many services rendered by voluntary workers, particularly the voluntary helpers at the infant welfare clinics, the St. John Detachments and the British Red Cross Society.

It is a pleasure, too, to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the other officers of the council. I am particularly indebted to the Clerk of the Council and his department for assistance and advice frequently sought and readily given. The County Water Engineer (Mr. W. H. Austin), and the Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. H. A. Thomas) kindly provided information relating to their departments for inclusion in this report. I am indebted to the district medical officers of health, the assistant county medical officers, the nursing and clerical staff for their loyal co-operation. I welcome, too, the opportunity to thank you, Sir, and the members of the Health Committee, for the interest you have evinced in the work of the department and for the support you have accorded to me at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

County Medical Officer

June, 1957

Table 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>*Popula- tion</i>	<i>Rateable Value (1.4.56)</i>
			£
Beaumaris Borough	3,135	2,250	24,421
Amlwch Urban	4,494	2,960	47,810
Holyhead Urban	730	10,250	96,143
Llangefni Urban	2,510	2,540	39,878
Menai Bridge Urban	824	2,000	21,739
Total Urban Districts	11,693	20,000	229,991
Aethwy Rural	52,352	10,700	59,780
Twrcelyn Rural	53,865	8,470	52,700
Valley Rural	58,784	12,490	78,463
Total Rural Districts	165,001	31,660	190,943
Total Administrative County.	176,694	51,660	420,934

* Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1956.

Product of 1d. rate for County 1956/57 £1,637.

METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data relating to R.A.F. Establishment, Valley, and supplied by courtesy of the Director of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Table 2.

YEAR	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		TEMPERATURE		FOG
1956	<i>Mean dly. rainfall mms.</i>	<i>No. of Wet Days</i>	<i>Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine</i>	<i>No. of sunny days</i>	<i>Mean Max. Day Temp.</i>	<i>Mean Min. Night Temp.</i>	<i>No. of days fog recorded</i>
January	2.9	12	1.72	3	45	38	3
February	0.9	6	3.47	9	41	30	5
March	0.8	7	5.57	12	52	38	4
April	1.0	7	7.17	14	52	39	7
May	1.3	9	7.74	12	58	46	10
June	1.6	9	7.36	12	60	49	0
July	3.5	10	5.38	6	64	54	3
August	6.8	15	5.85	10	61	51	2
September ...	2.7	9	3.45	4	63	54	4
October	2.4	15	4.19	8	57	47	3
November ...	1.2	8	1.56	2	51	43	1
December ...	3.6	20	1.10	2	49	44	1

- (1) "Wet day" is a day when 1.0 mm. or more of rain was recorded.
- (2) "Sunny day" is a day when 60 per cent. of possible hours of sunshine was recorded.
- (3) Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

The weather was noteworthy for the high rainfall during the latter half of the year, especially during July and August, which months had correspondingly low temperatures and lack of sunshine. Fog was less prevalent than in 1955.

VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year these are provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

A table will be found at Appendix "D" showing the statistics for the individual county districts.

Births

There were 825 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 16.0 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out overleaf, which gives the England and Wales data for comparison.

Table 3.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1947	19.9	20.5
1948	18.7	17.9
1949	17.8	16.7
1950	16.8	15.8
1951	16.1	15.5
1952	17.0	15.3
1953	16.1	15.5
1954	15.9	15.2
1955	15.3	15.0
1956	16.0	15.7

Illegitimate live births accounted for 41 out of the total of 825 live births. The illegitimate birth rate is thus 0.79 per 1,000 population. The trend of the illegitimate birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out below, which gives for comparison the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Table 4.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1947	1.8	1.1
1948	1.7	1.0
1949	1.0	0.8
1950	1.3	0.8
1951	0.9	0.7
1952	1.2	0.7
1953	1.2	0.7
1954	0.8	0.7
1955	1.0	0.7
1956	0.8	Not available

Stillbirths

Stillbirths during the year numbered 24, which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.37. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead, because if the population is ageing, that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e., pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue. Table 5 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the past 10 years, with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 5.

STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1947	33	23
1948	34	23
1949	28	23
1950	29	23
1951	19	23
1952	25	23
1953	17	22
1954	25	23
1955	28	23
1956	28	23

Infant Mortality

There were 19 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 23.0 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 23.8 per 1,000 live births.

The trend of the infant mortality rate over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 6.

Table 6.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1947	43	41
1948	39	34
1949	45	32
1950	38	30
1951	55	30
1952	47	28
1953	33	27
1954	28	25
1955	43	25
1956	23	24

Neonatal Mortality

It is convenient when considering the mortality of infancy to differentiate between deaths in the first month of life (neonatal deaths) and subsequent deaths in the first year of life. The neonatal mortality is closely allied to stillbirth in-so-far as factors operative during the pregnancy and the confinement are largely responsible for both. The table below sets out the neonatal mortality for the county.

Table 7.

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1947	25	23
1948	27	20
1949	29	19
1950	19	18
1951	28	19
1952	33	18
1953	22	18
1954	17	18
1955	33	17
1956	17	17

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death during the year. Table 8 gives details of maternal mortality for the past 10 years.

Table 8.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

	<i>Actual Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)</i>	
		<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1947.....	—	—	1.2
1948.....	—	—	1.0
1949.....	1	1.1	1.0
1950.....	—	—	0.9
1951.....	—	—	0.8
1952.....	1	1.1	0.8
1953.....	1	1.2	0.8
1954.....	1	1.2	0.7
1955.....	2	2.5	0.6
1956.....	1	1.2	0.6

General Mortality

There were 739 deaths of persons of all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward). This gives a crude death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.7. Because the rates as computed take no account of differences in the age composition of the population in question (hence the appellation "crude") whereas as a matter of common experience, mortality is correlated to age, valid comparisons of crude rates are impossible to make. Applying the comparability factor given by the Registrar General to the crude death rate gives a corrected death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 population.

Tables 9 and 10 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by age at death and by county district respectively.

There were 99 fewer deaths in 1956 than in the previous year.

Table 9. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1956

CAUSES	MALES						FEMALES						Total				
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	75-	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	75-					
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	16		
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5		
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10 Cancer of stomach	—	—	—	—	7	9	7	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	33		
11 Cancer of lung	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	16		
12 Cancer of breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	2	11		
13 Cancer of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	10		
14 Cancer of all other sites	—	—	—	2	2	6	8	13	—	—	—	1	5	7	51		
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16 Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6		
													1	5	23	36	119

19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	15
20	Other heart diseases	—	—	—	—	1	5	14	42	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	10	47
21	Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2
22	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23	Pneumonia	2	2	—	—	—	2	4	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
24	Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31	Congenital malformations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	1	—	1	2	8	2	13	4	—	2	—	3	7	7	22	77
33	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
34	All other accidents	—	—	—	3	4	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	18
35	Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes		11	4	—	8	17	102	100	163	8	—	4	1	12	52	90	167	739

Table 10.

CAUSES OF DEATH CLASSIFIED BY COUNTY DISTRICTS,
1956

CAUSES	<i>Amthurb</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Twrcebyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	6	16
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Cancer of stomach	2	2	4	1	—	3	6	15	33
11 Cancer of lung	1	—	3	1	1	3	3	4	16
12 Cancer of breast	—	1	2	—	2	1	3	2	11
13 Cancer of uterus	—	—	2	—	—	3	4	1	10
14 Cancer of all other sites	5	4	11	2	2	8	9	10	51
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Diabetes	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	6
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	2	28	1	5	23	17	40	119
18 Coronary disease, angina	6	3	19	2	5	30	12	21	98
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	1	5	1	—	1	3	4	15
20 Other heart diseases	5	3	35	3	7	20	16	38	127
21 Other circulatory diseases	1	1	3	1	2	6	4	7	25
22 Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
23 Pneumonia	2	3	3	1	2	10	4	8	33
24 Bronchitis	3	1	11	1	3	1	2	6	28
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	2	—	1	2	5	5	15
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	5
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	13	3	11	17	13	15	77
33 Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	5
34 All other accidents	1	—	2	2	—	3	6	4	18
35 Suicide	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	5
36 Homicide and operations of war...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	32	28	157	22	43	141	120	196	739

The Main Causes of Death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given below.

Table 11.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent. of all deaths</i>
Heart disease	240	32.5
Cancer	121	16.4
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	119	16.1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	61	8.2
Tuberculosis	17	2.3
Violence	23	3.1
Congenital Malformations, etc.	5	0.7
All other causes	153	20.7
	<hr/> 739 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

The following table shows the relative importance of the principal causes of death in Anglesey over a period of years.

Table 12.

<i>Years</i>	<i>Total deaths all causes</i>	<i>Per cent. of total deaths due to</i>				
		<i>Heart disease</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Bronchitis Pneumonia</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Fevers *</i>
1915/19 ...	4,151	11.2	9.2	13.4	10.5	9.3
1920/24 ...	3,733	13.6	11.4	9.5	9.7	8.2
1925/29 ...	3,810	14.2	12.6	10.1	8.7	7.9
1930/34 ...	3,744	21.6	14.1	7.3	8.1	4.6
1935/39 ...	3,775	26.4	14.8	6.9	5.7	7.6
1940/44 ...	3,772	26.0	14.0	9.5	5.6	4.0
1945/49 ...	3,508	30.6	16.0	7.1	4.8	0.9
1950/54 ...	3,622	29.4	16.1	7.2	2.3	0.6
1955/56 ...	1,577	31.9	16.4	7.2	1.8	0.2

*Fevers include diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, typhoid, enteric fever and poliomyelitis.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Tables 13 and 14 include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situate.

Table 13

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956

DISEASE.	URBAN					RURAL			Total
	<i>Amlwch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Twrcefnyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	—	5	1	1	2	1	13	28
Dysentery	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	5	12
Acute pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	6
Ac. poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3*	6
Measles	3	—	2	18	3	109	55	14	204
Whooping Cough	2	—	16	2	—	—	6	6	32
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

* Paralytic in 1 case.

In Table 14 will be found the trend of notifications over the last 10 years.

The year was especially noteworthy for the low incidence of infectious diseases, the total number of cases notified (293) being the lowest since 1926.

There were no cases of *diphtheria*, *smallpox* or *ophthalmia neonatorum* during the year.

This is the 7th year in succession in which no confirmed cases of *diphtheria* have been notified and the 10th consecutive year in which no death has occurred from this disease. That this happy state of affairs is the result of widespread immunisation cannot be contested.

Table 14

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1947/56

DISEASE	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Diphtheria	9	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	27	21	14	65	27	58	49	99	21	28
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Dysentery	1	2	—	23	50	6	63	3	22	12
Pneumonia	42	43	31	28	81	29	10	21	9	6
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	2	3	4	2	5	4	4	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	—	1
Measles	291	379	227	175	1191	70	763	159	938	204
Whooping Cough ...	90	196	44	72	430	286	144	168	158	32
Ophth. Neonatorum .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	59	2	1
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

* Contracted abroad

Pneumonia (6 cases) was the lowest since 1921. There was a considerable drop in the incidence of *measles* (which accounted for 204 out of the 293 notified cases), *whooping cough* and *dysentery*, but *scarlet fever* showed an increase compared with the previous year.

6 sporadic cases of *poliomyelitis* occurred, only one of which was of the paralytic type. The county was again spared any major prevalence of the disease.

One case of *typhoid* was notified during the year. He was a young service man who had contracted the disease outside the county.

Many cases (probably 60 or 70 in all) occurred during the summer of a febrile illness among children, associated with headache, drowsiness and vomiting. A few cases were investigated in hospital and the only abnormality found was a lymphocytic response in the C.S.F. A virus of the ECHO No. 9 type has since been isolated from two cases. Recovery was complete in all the cases.

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 15, together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years. Tuberculosis excepted, only 2 deaths occurred from notifiable infectious diseases.

Table 15

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1947/56
(including certain diseases which are not notifiable)

DISEASE	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	2	1	—	1†	—	1†	1*	—	—	1
Ac. inf. enceph.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and polioenceph.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	1*	—	—	1
Enceph. Leth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	3	1	—	1	1	1*	1	—	—
Influenza	9	3	9	5	38	5	4	9	7	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years	5	1	—	2	8	2	3	1	1	—
Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Inward Transferable Death.

†Not notified.

Venereal Disease

Details of the work done at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Clinic and at the St. David's Hospital for Anglesey patients were as follows :

Table 16

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Non-Venereal conditions</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Cases			1	—	20	19
Early	—	—				
Late	4	3				
Congenital	—	3				
Old Cases and transferred Cases	31	57	—	—	7	4
Defaulters :						
For treatment and for observation ...	2	12	—	—	1	—
Total remaining.....	29	44	—	—	12	5

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against smallpox and whooping cough, and immunisation against diphtheria are offered to the public free of charge either by their own general practitioner or at one of the authority's clinics.

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year vaccination records were related to the area of residence as follows :

Table 17

VACCINATION RECORDS RECEIVED IN 1956

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amlwch	20	4	24
Beaumaris	22	10	32
Holyhead	50	13	63
Llangefni	26	—	26
Menai Bridge	18	6	24
Aethwy	97	74	171
Twrcelyn	79	8	87
Valley	92	10	102
	<hr/> 404	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 529

The number of infant vaccinations in Anglesey in 1956 is equivalent to 43 per cent. of the number of live births notified.

That we enjoy a higher level of protection than the country generally is due to the good work in health education of the local medical profession and the health visitors. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement and our aim should be the successful vaccination in early infancy of every healthy baby. The resulting level of immunity would in due course enable us to face with equanimity the prospect of the introduction of virulent smallpox into our community a contingency which is ever present in these days of rapid and extensive air-travel.

Diphtheria Immunisation

692 children were immunised during 1956 as follows :

Under 1 year	418
From 1—4 years	148
From 5—14 years	126

In addition, 1,272 children received a “boosting” dose during the year.

At the end of 1956 it is estimated that the following percentages of children were fully protected by immunisation against diphtheria.

<i>Aged.</i>	<i>Per cent. Protected</i>
Under 1 year	17.9
From 1 to 4 years	71.0
From 5 to 14 years	80.0
Total: Under 15 years	73.5

Whooping Cough Vaccination

Combined whooping cough and diphtheria prophylaxis is made available at clinics and to general practitioners.

The number of children protected against whooping cough during 1956 were :—

Under 1 year	411
From 1 to 4 years	96
From 5 to 14 years	3
Total.....	510

The number of children given a course of injections in 1955 was 617.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Early in 1956 the Ministry of Health announced that a British vaccine, similar to the Salk vaccine used in U.S.A. the previous year, was to be made available later in the year. As this new vaccine had not at that time been extensively tried it was felt that it would be inappropriate to seek to push it on the public, but to be content with informing the parents of its existence and the way to obtain it if they wished. Out of some 7,500 children in the age group 1,050 children were registered. The amount of vaccine supplied to the end of the year only allowed for 101 children to have the complete course of 2 doses and a further 24 to have the first dose only. The local medical committee expressed the wish that all this work should be done for the present by the County Health staff, but when the supply position eased at a later date general practitioners might be able to undertake vaccination for patients on their lists.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 58 (52 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory) new notifications received during the year, and 17 deaths due to tuberculosis were registered. The data for notifications and deaths over the past 10 years has been as follows :

Table 18

	<i>Notifications</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947.....	63	7	70	32	6	38
1948.....	68	8	76	31	2	33
1949.....	55	17	72	23	2	25
1950	55	13	68	14	5	19
1951.....	67	20	87	14	3	17
1952.....	56	14	70	14	3	17
1953.....	68	14	82	12	5	17
1954.....	52	7	59	14	—	14
1955.....	55	12	67	11	—	11
1956.....	52	6	58	16	1	17

In addition 3 respiratory cases came to my knowledge during the year through the death returns. 7 respiratory and 10 non-respiratory cases were transferred from other areas.

The number of known cases on the register increased by 25 during the year.

Admissions to hospital totalled 51 in 1956, and while there was 1 case awaiting admission at the end of 1955 there were seven on the waiting list at the end of 1956.

In appendix "E" (page 54) will be found a review of the tuberculosis situation in the county compiled jointly by the county medical officer of health and the consulting chest physician for the area.

Care and After Care

Table 19 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid.

Table 19

<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of Visits paid</i>	<i>No. of cases on Register at 31/12/56</i>
Amlwch	105	32
Beaumaris	139	43
Bodedern	129	38
Bodorgan	128	35
Holyhead	652	166
Llangefni	149	38
Llanfechell	148	28
Marianglas	142	37
Menai Bridge	112	28
Newborough	182	34
Totals	1,886	479

Shelters are still not popular, and at the end of 1956 only three shelters were in use.

Supplies of milk and extra nourishment were given free of charge to 9 cases during the year.

It is the practice to urge the immediate household and family contacts of a new case to submit to examination by the chest physician. In 1956 130 contacts of 61 new cases were examined in this way.

B.C.G. Vaccination

In Table 20 is set out the work done during the year in the routine testing and vaccinating of young contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. Since vaccinations commenced in 1949 a total of 805 contacts have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

The number of new cases coming to light (whether by notification or otherwise) and the number of contacts examined were as follows :

	1955	1956
New cases of tuberculosis.....	69	61
Contacts examined :		
Children	107	135
Adults	67	45

Table 20

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS OF CONTACTS 1956

Age Group	Total Tested	Multiple Puncture		Vaccinated	Refusal of test and/or vaccination
		+ ve	— ve		
Up to 5 years ..	64	4	60	95*	1
5-9 years	40	5	35	35	2
10 and over	31	9	22	22	1
Total	135	18	117	152	4

*Includes 35 vaccinations of new-born babies.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

During the year B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children attending schools in the county aged 13 to 14 years, and also at the request of the Board of Management to the cadets of H.M.S. *Conway*.

The co-operation shown by the Head Teachers concerned and by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Service is gratefully acknowledged.

The following table shows the results of the testing of school children with a view to B.C.G. vaccination :

Table 21

	Sec. Schools	H.M.S. "Conway"
No. in age group	691	—
No. of consents	477	67
No. tested	458	67
No. vaccinated	344	45

Of those in the age group 29 were not included (13 known to be positive and 16 had been vaccinated as contacts).

X-ray results

91 positive reactors were X-rayed (69 secondary school pupils and 22 cadets) and 2 were found to have active tuberculosis.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

The number of births *notified* during the year classified by place of occurrence was as follows :—

Table 22

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
At Home	117	1
St David's Hospital	465	19
Gors Maternity Home	246	4
Private Nursing Homes, etc.	9	—
	<hr/> 837	<hr/> 24

In 1956 86 per cent. of all births took place in institutions.

The Council's midwives attended 131 deliveries, including miscarriages during the year. 53 were midwives' booked cases and 78 were doctors' booked cases, the doctor being present at the time of delivery in 49 of these confinements.

Nine applications were received during the year for the Committee to accept financial responsibility for the ante-natal care of unmarried mothers. Seven of the applications were granted.

Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

Fourteen out of the 17 District Nurse/Midwives employed by the Council hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases, and the necessary apparatus is available to them all.

The number of domiciliary cases who received gas and air analgesia during the year was 68 or 52 per cent. of all cases confined at home. In addition, pethidine was administered in 53 cases.

Medical Aid

During the year midwives called in medical aid for domiciliary cases on 16 occasions, and this Authority was responsible for the payment of the doctor in 1 case.

Midwifery Packs

Midwifery packs are issued by the midwives for domiciliary confinements on demand.

Domiciliary Ante-Natal Care by Midwives

As soon as the expectant mother "books" with her, the midwife undertakes ante-natal supervision and, unless the mother is reluctant to attend, all midwives in the county service are instructed to arrange for their cases to be seen periodically at the county ante-natal clinics. The midwives attend with their cases. In addition, they undertake regular ante-natal supervision of all booked cases in the patient's home.

Details of the work done by domiciliary midwives in 1956 are given in Table 23.

Table 23

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Domicil- iary Con- finements</i>	<i>No. of ante-natal cases visited</i>	<i>No. of visits paid</i>	<i>No. of Still Births Regd.*</i>	<i>No. of Infant Deaths Regd.*</i>
Amlwch	19	66	210	2	1
Beaumaris	7	23	135	3	1
Bodorgan	7	27	147	2	1
Holyhead	41	50	321	8	5
Llanerchymedd	6	32	111	—	—
Llanfechell	9	32	213	—	4
Llangefni	8	96	703	2	2
Llanddona	6	5	42	2	—
Marianglas	9	17	75	—	—
Menai Bridge	10	7	99	1	3
Newborough	9	18	85	4	2
Total	131	373	2141	24	19

**Note.—The still births and infant deaths registered are the total number for the district irrespective of where the confinement takes place.*

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal clinics were held at three centres in the county as follows :

Holyhead	Weekly
Amlwch	Fortnightly
Llangefni	Fortnightly

Details of attendances at these clinics are shown overleaf.

Table 24

	Number of Cases.			Attend- ances
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Gynaeco- logical	
Amlwch	133	51	23	456
Holyhead	303	46	106	1095
Llangefni	131	31	1	460
Total	567	128	130	2011

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1956 was 23.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 43.0 in 1955. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the following table :

Table 25

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS 1956

Cause	Age at Death					Total
	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 mths.	3-12 mths.	
Pneumonia	—	—	1	2	—	3
Influenza	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cong. malformations ...	2	1	1	1	—	5
Prematurity	3	1	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other causes	2	2	1	—	—	5
Total	7	4	3	4	1	19

Child Mortality

There were 8 deaths in the age group 1 year to 15 years and the causes were :

Meningococcal Infections	1
Pneumonia	2
Accidents	2
Other defined diseases	3

The Care of Premature Infants

Details of cases notified in 1956 were as follows:—

(a) Number of premature babies who were born :	
(i) At home	3
(ii) In private nursing homes	—
(iii) In hospitals	52
(b) Number of those born at home who were	
(i) Nursed entirely at home	1
(ii) Transferred to hospital	2
(c) Number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home :	
(i) Who died during first 24 hours.....	—
(ii) Who survived at the end of 28 days	1
(d) Number of those born at home and transferred to hospital who survived 28 days.....	2
(e) Number of those born in nursing homes who survived 28 days	—
(f) Number of those born in hospitals who survived 28 days...	44

Infant Welfare Centres

One thousand two hundred and seventy-seven children were on the rolls during 1956, and the total attendances numbered 6,718, an increase of 382 compared with 1955.

Details of the work done are shown below.

Table 26.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

(1) No. of centres provided at end of year	13
(2) No. of sessions held per month at centres	30
(3) No. of children who attended centres during the year and who were born in : 1956.....	467
1955.....	385
1954-51	425
	—1277
(4) No. of children who first attended the centres during the year who at their first attendance were under 1 year...	564
(5) Total number of attendances made by children included in (3) during the year :	
Under 1 year	4674
1 year but under 2	1123
2 years but under 5	921
	—6718

Clinics are held at 13 places in the County as detailed in Appendix C.

In addition to the council's clinics two "unofficial" clinics held by private practitioners on their own premises for their own patients were receiving support during 1956 in that the local health visitors assisted free of charge at these sessions. At these two clinics 89 children were seen during the year, the number of attendances being :

Children under 1 year	422
From 1 to 2 years	89
Over 2 years	66
Total attendances	577

Dental Care of Young Children (under 5 years of age)

Table 27 gives details of the work done in 1956.

Table 27

Number inspected	44
Number found to need treatment	28
Number treated	26
Number rendered dentally fit	20
Forms of dental treatment provided :	
Number of teeth extracted	24
Number of teeth filled	25
Number of silver nitrate treatments	—
Number of scalings and gum treatment	—

In addition to the above, a further 408 children were examined in connection with the fluoridation survey.

No expectant or nursing mothers were seen during the year by the authority's dental officers.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1956 the following welfare foods were distributed in the county :—

National Dried Milk, full cream	29,898 tins
National Dried Milk, half cream	1,323 tins
Cod Liver Oil	6,505 bottles
Orange Juice	29,806 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets	1,936 packets.

Deafness in young children

The importance of the early recognition and treatment of deafness cannot be exaggerated. By this means alone can the resulting disability be minimized. Through the courtesy of the Caernarvonshire Medical Officer of Health we were able to refer cases to a clinic at Bangor held by Professor and Mrs. Ewing of Manchester. Three such cases attended during 1956. Two health visitors were sent to Manchester for training in the techniques for screening suspected cases and giving guidance to parents.

HEALTH VISITING

Statistics

Tables 28 and 29 give some details of the work done by the health visitors during the year.

Table 28

	<i>Births</i>	<i>1st visit</i>	<i>Other visits to babies</i>		
		<i>0-1 yr</i>	<i>0-1 yr</i>	<i>1-2 yrs</i>	<i>2-5 yrs.</i>
Amlwch	80	80	885	431	778
Beaumaris	61	61	648	518	700
Bodedern	107	105	695	388	699
Bodorgan	63	59	648	376	590
Holyhead	196	190	637	564	793
Llanfechell	57	54	675	629	1360
Llangefni	91	89	778	522	608
Marianglas	61	60	806	300	705
Menai Bridge	56	57	791	277	508
Newborough	66	65	660	423	515
Totals	838	820	7223	4428	7256

The health visitors also visited other cases as follows :—

Table 29

Tuberculosis	1728
Home Help cases	484
Mental Defectives	555
Miscellaneous	1121
Total.....	3888

HOME NURSING

The qualifications of the nursing staff at present in post are as follows :

<i>S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.</i>	6
<i>S.R.N., S.C.M.</i>	1
<i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M.</i>	9
<i>S.C.M. (engaged entirely on Midwifery)</i>	1

Table 30 shows the work done during 1956 in the separate districts.

Table 30

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Amlwch	178	2603
Beaumaris	120	2964
Bodorgan	84	1715
Holyhead	322	7630
Llanddona	122	2078
Llanerchymedd	141	1987
Llanfechell	139	2553
Llangefni	303	3285
Marianglas	141	2598
Menai Bridge	94	2655
Newborough	118	1665
Total	1762	31733

The following table gives further details of these cases :

Table 31

<i>Group.</i>	<i>Total No. of Cases</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>
Medical	1,251	20,547
Surgical	455	8,394
Tuberculosis	49	2,757
Maternal Complications	7	35
Total	1,762	31,733

The domiciliary nursing service staff consists of 16 nurses, all of whom combine home nursing with midwifery. The county is divided into 14 nursing districts. In the Holyhead area there are two district nurses one of whom is engaged mainly on domiciliary nursing as there is also a full-time midwife in this area. Llangefni also has two district nurses, one concentrating mainly on midwifery and the other on home nursing.

The service carried on steadily throughout the year. There was a further slight decrease in the number of cases, but an increase of approximately 500 in the number of visits as compared with 1955. No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but the volume of work under this score may be judged by the 474 visits that were paid to 70 children under the age of 5 at the time of the first visit. No night nursing service is provided.

There has been a small increase in the number of surgical visits paid. 705 patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit and 15,347 visits (i.e., just under 50 per cent. of the total made) were to these cases. There was a considerable amount of chronic nursing (hemiplegia, rheumatics, cardiacs and senility). 321 (or 18 per cent.) of the total number of patients received more than 24 visits during the year, 19,078 visits being paid to these cases.

Loan of Sick Room Equipment

Each district nurse holds the following items of equipment which she may issue on loan free of charge and without a deposit being paid: air ring, bed pan, bed rest, hot water bottle, rubber sheet, urinal.

More expensive items, such as invalid chairs and rubber mattresses, are still stored centrally and a refundable deposit and a weekly hire charge continue to be made.

During the year 303 items of medical equipment were issued on loan, compared with 163 items in 1955.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The service is provided by five whole-time home helps and by 78 part-time persons employed on a casual basis. The number of persons who received help decreased in 1956 to 162 as compared with 181 in the previous year.

Of the 162 cases assisted in 1956 the largest group (94 cases) was aged and infirm persons. Maternity (4) and tuberculous (5) cases by comparison were small in number. The remaining 59 cases were a miscellaneous group of sickness, mental deficiency, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

The mental health services are administered by the Health Committee through the Nursing Services Sub-Committee, which meets quarterly. The Medical Officer of Health is the executive officer in charge of the service.

Staff

The Deputy Clerk to the Council is an authorised officer and the County Medical Officer is authorised to give medical certificates for the purpose of presenting petitions under the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38.

There are three duly authorised officers under the Lunacy Acts who are also district welfare officers and registrars of births and deaths ; two other officers, who act as reliefs, are on the administrative staff of the Health Department.

Five general practitioners in the county are approved for the purposes of giving certificates under the Mental Treatment Act 1930.

The council do not employ any trained social workers ; the health visitors, under the supervision of the superintendent nursing officer, visiting periodically all persons in the community known to be mental defectives. The council has agreed in principle to the employment of a psychiatric social worker, and it is hoped that the hospital management committee will share the services and cost of this member of the staff. At present the nearest psychiatric social workers are on the staff of the North Wales Hospital for Mental Disorders, Denbigh, and owing to the large area to be covered it is freely admitted that they cannot provide in Anglesey as full a service as one would desire.

Co-ordination

Close co-ordination exists with hospital and institution authorities. Enquiries are made on behalf of hospitals and reports submitted as required. The supervision of patients on licence is undertaken.

There is no delegation of duties to voluntary associations and no special facilities exist for the training of staff.

The following statistics show the work done under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938, during the year 1956.

Table 32

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 TO 1938

	During 1956				Total as at 1st January 1957			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I. Particulars of cases reported during 1956 :								
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Sect. 57 Education Act, 1944) :								
(i) Under Sect. 57(3)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Under Sect. 57(5) :								
On leaving special schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases referred by the police or by the courts under Sect. 8(1) (a) (or as a result of other action by the Courts)								
(c) Other sources	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(d) Other defectives reported during 1956:								
(i) Not confirmed at 31/12/56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total No. of cases reported during year ...	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
II. Disposal of cases :								
(a) Those found "subject to be dealt with":								
(i) Placed under statutory supervision	1	—	3	1	11	—	28	18
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
(iii) Taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(iv) Admitted to hospitals	—	—	—	—	5	—	13	22
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with" :								
(i) Placed under vol. supervision	—	—	—	2	—	—	34	28
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Item II	1	—	3	3	18	1	76	71

At the end of the year 7 cases were awaiting institutional treatment. Five were in need of urgent admission. No case was awaiting admission only because of poor environment.

Two females left the area during the year and were removed from the register.

During the year a start was made in providing assistance at home for young defectives in the Holyhead area. A peripatetic teacher was engaged and the first steps to set up an occupation centre were taken.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

The North Wales Hospital for Mental Disorders, Denbigh, is the only mental hospital in North Wales, and if a bed cannot be obtained there for a patient certifiable under the above Acts it is practically impossible to obtain the admission of a patient to a suitable hospital elsewhere.

In 1956 97 Anglesey cases were admitted to the Mental Hospital, Denbigh, 14 of whom were admitted on Summary Reception Orders.

Details are given in Table 33.

Table 33

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1956

	<i>Admissions</i>		<i>Discharges</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Voluntary	28	43	30	42	—	1
Temporary	8	4	3	3	—	—
Certified	9	5	8	5	7	3
Total	45	52	41	50	7	4

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Administration and Staff

Ambulances were stationed at Amlwch, Menai Bridge, Llangefni and Holyhead. The two latter stations are manned throughout the 24 hours by whole-time staff.

The ambulance at Amlwch is stationed at the premises of the Associated Ethyl Company and manned by a rota of volunteer drivers trained in first aid on the staff of the company. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily although strangers in the district have been known to comment on the frequency with which the ambulance seems to be leaving these industrial premises, the implication being that there must be a high accident rate. This impression of course is quite erroneous because the ambulance serves the whole population of Amlwch and the surrounding district.

Statistics

Statistics relating to 1956 are given in table 34 overleaf.

For the first time it is possible to report a fall in the number of cases the ambulance service has been called upon to carry. The total number of cases fell from 12,630 to 11,572, and there was a corresponding decline in the number of journeys and in the mileage run. It will be seen that this decline occurred during the second half of the year. For the first half of 1956 the mileage run by the service month by month was steadily rising. A concerted effort was made to enlist the co-operation of all concerned to check this trend. A detailed review of a sample of individual cases was made, paying particular attention to long standing physiotherapy cases. Every effort was made to divert patients to public forms of transport for part if not the whole of the journey. The seriousness of the situation was brought as forcibly as possible to the notice of the public, the general practitioners, and those responsible in hospitals for the ordering of ambulance transport. A series of meetings was held with other authorities and a scheme of co-ordination of long distance journeys was worked out whereby half empty vehicles from different authorities would not be chasing one another on journeys to distant major hospital centres.

It would appear that these measures have had some effect. It is to be hoped that the rising trend in the demand for ambulance transport will prove to have been arrested for some time to come.

Table 34 AMBULANCE SERVICE 1956

	AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS		TAXIS	
	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Cases	Journeys	Mileage
First Quarter	1,938	837	29,340	1,181	683	29,700
				8	8	1,170
Second Quarter	1,992	841	30,637	1,445	794	33,238
				8	8	1,120
Third Quarter	1,518	731	25,609	918	566	22,657
				2	2	247
Fourth Quarter	1,562	841	24,889	994	546	23,086
				6	6	713
	7,010	3,250	110,475	4,538	2,589	108,681
				24	24	3,250
			AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS	
Average mileage per journey			33.99		41.97	
do do patient carried			15.75		23.93	

WELFARE SERVICE

The Council's responsibilities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, stand referred to the Health Committee, who appointed a Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with these functions. The duties referred to are :

- (a) the provision of accommodation :
 - (i) for persons in need of care and attention because of age, infirmity, etc ;
 - (ii) temporarily and, in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof.
- (b) the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons. At the present time the only categories of such persons for whom the provision is obligatory are the blind and the partially sighted.

Details of the work done for the blind will be found on pages 35-38. The Council make a financial contribution to the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Provision of Accommodation

Accommodation under Part III of the Act was provided throughout the year at Valley Hospital (which is administered by the Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee, but the County Council, as minor user, reserve a total of 32 beds), Llys-y-Gwynt, Holyhead (20 beds) and Park Mount, Llangefni (28 beds).

Details of the use made of these places are shown below :

Table 35

	<i>Valley</i>	<i>Llys-y-Gwynt</i>	<i>Park Mount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residents at 1/1/56	31	19	23	73
Admitted	31	8	3	42
Discharged*	31	5	4	40
Died	4	2	1	7
Residents at 31/12/56	27	20	21	68

**Includes residents sent to hospital and who subsequently died.*

During the year, Garreglwyd, a property in Holyhead, was acquired for adaptation as a Home. Notice was served on the Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee that the Council intend to relinquish the beds reserved at Valley Hospital when Garreglwyd is ready for occupation.

The services provided at the Old People's Homes were extended during the year to cover chiropody. Regular visits are now paid to all these Homes by a qualified medical auxiliary.

The Council exercised their powers under the Act to maintain during 1956 a total of two persons in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations outside the county.

Welfare of the Blind

The Council employ one whole-time teacher of the blind.

Table 36

REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS

	<i>On</i> 1/1/56	<i>On</i> 31/12/56
Males	64	65
Females	102	99
Total.....	<u>166</u>	<u>164</u>

Changes during the year :

New cases registered	13
Deaths of persons on register	16
Transfers "In"	2
Transfers "Out"	1
De-certified	—

As will be seen from table 36 the number of registered blind persons in the county decreased by two during the year. The number of observation cases increased slightly, and there are now 36 cases, who are visited periodically, the majority of whom are suffering from failing eyesight owing to advancing age or congenital causes, and who may, after a later examination become registered as blind persons.

The age composition of the blind population on 31/12/56 was as follows :

Table 37

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
0-4	—
5-15	2
16-20	—
21-39	4
40-49	7
50-64	33
65 upwards	118
Total	164

Two girls of school age are on the register, one of whom is attending a special residential school for the blind, the other child is not at present attending any school.

Five blind persons were in "open" employment, including one employed as a factory operative.

The home teacher paid 1,475 visits to registered blind persons and 82 to observation cases during the year. She organised a summer outing to Llandudno and a New Year party in Llangefni, both of which were financed by the North Wales Society for the Blind. This society has also granted financial help to provide clothing, bed linen, extra nourishment in cases of sickness, etc., at the request of the home teacher. The Social Clubs at Holyhead and Newborough continue to flourish. The committee of the Holyhead Club arranged a summer outing for their members to Menai Bridge, and the Newborough Club arranged a summer outing to South Stack. The Holyhead Rotary Club very kindly gave food parcels to many Holyhead blind persons who for various reasons were unable to participate in club meetings.

The North Wales Society for the Blind have loaned to the county a talking book machine. Records are exchanged through the Talking Book Library, and the service has been greatly appreciated by several home bound blind persons.

During the year the home teacher for the blind gave instruction in Braille reading to 2 persons. Library books in both Moon and Braille are in constant circulation, but the home teacher reports that there are no Moon type books written in Welsh, which in this area is a disadvantage. Elderly people, whenever possible, are persuaded to take up Moon type reading. In practice, however, the effort to learn Moon reading proves too much for the majority, perhaps largely due to the fact that the radio provides them with news and information so much more easily.

The home teacher has also given instruction in knitting, making of sea grass stools, string and straw bags, cane work, lamp shades and cane-seating.

There were no recognised home workers or pastime workers on the register, but a number of articles made by blind people are sold through the agency of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

It was not possible to arrange holidays during the year at Llys Onnen Home for the Blind, Abergele, owing to structural alterations that were in progress there.

Preventable Causes of Blindness

Of the 13 newly registered blind persons, their condition was due to cataract in 9 cases. Five were considered to require treatment, and this has now been given in two cases. No cases were due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Pasteurisation

There are two pasteurisation plants in the county and weekly visits of inspection (including milk sampling) are paid to both plants by the county health officer. He reports that both plants were well organised and adequately supervised throughout 1956.

252 milk samples were taken (204 T.T. pasteurised and 48 pasteurised). All these samples passed the methylene blue and phosphatase tests.

249 milk bottle rinses were also examined, all of which proved satisfactory.

Report of the Chief Inspector of the Food and Drugs Department upon the administration of the Food and Drugs and other allied duties.

Food and Drugs Act

During the year 131 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Adverse reports were received in respect of 9 samples.

109 samples of milk were examined for butter-fat and non-fatty solids in the department's laboratory. Samples being below the presumptive standards laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, were followed up by formal samples which were submitted to the public analyst. The average figures were :

Fat	3.78
Solids-not-fat	6.68

Details of Samples submitted to the Public Analyst.

<i>Food.</i>	<i>Number Submitted.</i>	<i>Number "Not Genuine"</i>
Milk	26	8
Confections	14	—
Milk Products	10	—
Medicines	17	—
Meat and Fish Products	6	—
Beverages	8	—
Tinned and Potted Fruit	3	—
Cake and Cake Mixtures	14	—
Sugars	9	—
Savouries	4	—
Vegetable	1	1
Condiments	4	—
Baking Powder	1	—
Ice Cream	9	—
Fats	2	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—
Soup Mixes	2	—
	<hr/> 131	<hr/> 9

Non-Genuine Samples

The 8 milk samples certified as being not genuine contained added water to the extent of amounts varying between 20 per cent. and 4 per cent. Proceedings were instituted in respect of all the samples except the one containing 4 per cent. A conviction was obtained in each case.

One sample of potatoes was reported to have been coloured with a purple dye to indicate they were intended for animal feeding purposes only. The analyst certified that the potatoes would not be harmful after peeling. Following advice given at the time of sampling these potatoes were withdrawn from sale.

Milk and Dairies Regulations

(a) Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year there was a substantial increase in the number of samples submitted for biological examination. 734 samples were taken as compared with 512 for the previous year. The 860 results received during the year (covering a number of samples taken during 1955 as well as those taken in 1956) were classified as follows :

Negative results	814
Evidence of Brucella Abortus	30
Evidence of Tuberculosis	1
Void samples	15

Attention is drawn to the fact that only one sample out of 860 herd samples was reported to be infected with Tubercle Bacilli. In this case, the offending animal was detected and slaughtered. During the period covered by this report only 5 cattle were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The 30 positive brucella results were dealt with by the local sanitary authority under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

(b) The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Area) Order, 1955.

This Order, which requires that all milk retailed in Anglesey must be either pasteurised or tuberculin tested, and sold as such, is now working smoothly. There is only one very small area (3 houses) where a dispensation order is in force. One of the chief difficulties in enforcing the Order is caused by the increase in the holiday population, particularly caravans.

During the year 963 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of the 442 samples of pasteurised milk, 9 were reported to have been either insufficiently heated or contaminated with raw milk. All these unsatisfactory results were from samples of milk pasteurised "outside the county". 62 of the 518 samples of T.T. raw milk were reported as failing the methylene blue test. In all cases details of the unsatisfactory reports were forwarded to the licensing authority who have taken the necessary action.

In Anglesey there are 10 authorities concerned with the enforcement of regulations dealing with the production and distribution of milk. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, through the Agricultural Executive Committee, is responsible for the registration of all milk producers (whether designated or not) and for the supervision of the conditions under which all milk is produced. The County Council, as Food and Drug Authority, is concerned with the licensing of pasteurization plants and the quality, both chemical and clinical, of the milk reaching the consumer. The 8 local sanitary authorities are concerned in the licensing of milk distributors and the supervision of the conditions under which milk is distributed. It is fortunate that in this county there is the fullest co-operation and interchange of information between all the enforcing and licensing authorities.

One retailer has been cautioned for selling non-designated milk.

Ice Cream

312 samples of ice cream were submitted to the public health laboratory at Conway for bacteriological examination. 4 per cent. of the samples fell in the unsatisfactory provisional grades III and IV, as compared with 7.8 per cent. for 1955, 0.6 per cent. for 1954 and 11.1 per cent. for 1953. All results were forwarded to the local sanitary authority for appropriate action.

Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1933--1941

At December 31st, 1956, 124 premises were registered for the sale of Part II poisons. These premises were regularly inspected and no serious infringements of the rules were detected.

Merchandise Marks Acts—Food Containers

A caution was issued concerning the use of branded cordial bottles for the sale of a bleaching liquid. Particular watch is being kept for such misuse of bottles and on inspection visits chemists,

paraffin dealers, etc., are asked not to fill for a customer any bottles which are liable to be used for containing beverages, with any corrosive or objectionable fluid.

Housing

Table 38 (which is adapted from Appendix B of the Quarterly Housing Return of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) gives details of the housing progress up to 31st December, 1956, in the various county districts since the end of the war.

Table 38

<i>District</i>	<i>*No. of houses built or under construction</i>		<i>Increase since 31 Dec., 1955</i>		<i>No. of Temp. Houses completed</i>	<i>Total No. of houses built or under construction per 1,000 population</i>
	<i>by council</i>	<i>by private builders</i>	<i>council</i>	<i>private</i>		
Beaumaris Bor. ...	127	6	—	—	30	72.4
Amlwch Urban ...	156	43	18	3	—	67.2
Holyhead Urban ...	516	46†	229	2	62	60.5
Llangefni Urban ...	372	30	42	—	50	177.9
Menai B. Urban ...	98	95	—	14	—	96.5
Aethwy Rural	320	58†	2	14	—	35.3
Twrcelyn Rural ...	221	90	2	18	—	36.7
Valley Rural	335	126	9	28	—	36.9
Total	2,145	494	302	79	142	53.8

*Excludes temporary houses completed.

†Includes rebuilding of war destroyed buildings.

More than 2,000 new council houses have been completed in the last ten years as well as nearly 500 privately built dwellings.

During 1956 more houses were built in the county than in any year since the war.

It will be noted that three out of every four new council houses built or under construction were in Holyhead. This authority made almost as much progress in the last twelve months as in the whole of the preceding nine years. Steady progress can be reported from Amlwch and Llangefni. In Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and the rural districts, little if any new building was undertaken during the year.

In Table 39 are set out the figures for each local authority at the year's end for the years 1950 through 1956.

Table 39

HOUSES (BUILT OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION) PER 1,000 POPULATION

At 31st December each year.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Beaumaris	50	61	66	73	73	73	72
Amlwch	22	35	41	41	52	59	67
Holyhead	24	24	26	29	35	38	61
Llangefni	99	105	115	133	143	168	178
Menai Bridge ...	27	51	53	65	72	89	97
Aethwy	9	12	15	23	30	34	35
Twrcelyn	14	16	22	26	31	34	37
Valley	8	13	19	26	31	34	37

Water Supplies

Work on the construction of the *County Water Scheme* continued during the year, and the following note by the County Water Engineer gives details of the progress made:

(a) *Development during 1956:*

The mainlaying from Rhosmeirch to Talwrn was completed 1.4.56.

The mainlaying from Llandyfrydog to Rhosybol was commenced 15.5.56 and was well in hand at the end of the year.

The extension of the Cefni Treatment Works was commenced 28.5.56.

A chlorinator was installed at Cwm Reservoir, Holyhead Mountain, in June, 1956.

(b) *Lengths of mains laid during 1956:*

County Scheme mains: By Contract—10,006 yards.

Routine Extensions. By Department Labour—6,411 yards.

(c) *New Supplies:*

The following Schedule shows the number of new supplies installed during 1956:—

Beaumaris Borough	1
Amlwch Urban District	51
Holyhead U.D.	191
Llangefni U.D.	143
Menai Bridge U.D.	17
Aethwy R.D.	232
Twrcelyn R.D.	210
Valley R.D.	287
	<hr/>
	1,132"
	<hr/>

Fluoridation

The treatment of the Gwalchmai Zone continued without serious interruption throughout the year. In March a new and improved type of saturator was installed.

The control of the process depends on a number of independent checks : —

- (a) the volume of saturated solution fed into supply can be related to the volume of mains water pumped;
- (b) the weight of sodium fluoride fed to the saturator can be related to the volume of mains water pumped;
- (c) the level of fluoride in the mains water is estimated colorimetrically three times daily;
- (d) spot samples are taken in the distribution at weekly intervals for analysis by the Government Chemist.

The results of all these checks are analysed by the Government Chemist once monthly and a report made to the County Medical Officer of Health.

These reports during 1956 showed that the level of fluoride was being maintained steadily at 0.9 to 1.0 parts per million parts of water.

REPORT BY THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

"Water Sampling.—The county's piped water supplies are sampled weekly at 26 points on the periphery of the distribution area and at the Cefni water works. Included in this sampling routine are the local supplies at Cemaes and Plas Bach. The following table shows the result of the analysis of these samples : —

Table 40.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES.

PIPED WATER SUPPLIES.

<i>Supply</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Classification</i>				
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cefni (County Supply)	940	25	45	22	1,032
Plas Bach (Benllech, Moelfre)	99	4	2	2	107
Cemaes	43	—	—	—	43
Bay View Estate, Benllech (Private Supply)	22	4	4	2	32
Total	1,104	33	51	26	1,214

In co-operation with the County Agricultural Executive Committee samples of water from grant aided farm water supply schemes were taken for the certification of these supplies for domestic use.

Where water from public wells is drawn for dairy purposes, samples are taken to test its suitability for such use.

Of 208 samples of well water taken, 104 proved to be satisfactory and 104 not satisfactory.

During the early part of the year spasmodic unsatisfactory results of samples at Beaumaris led to intensive sampling and investigation. After attempts to clear the trouble by sterilising blocks of mains had failed, further sampling was resorted to and finally pinpointed the cause to the old town reservoir which is still in use as a service reservoir and supplies the lower parts of the town.

The connections, pipes and valves leading from the old filter beds, etc., were all capped off, a defect in the reservoir floor repaired, and the roof renewed. Since this work has been completed samples show the water to be satisfactory.

Moelfre was taken off the Plas Bach works on 16th July, 1956, and is now supplied from the Cefni works via Bodafon reservoir.

The water main was extended to Pentraeth village and came into use early in the year. The water is supplied from Plas Bach.

At the beginning of June there was a burst on the 10in. main in the main road near Mona. Before the water could be cut off and repairs effected a good deal of contaminated material had worked into the system. The routine water samples intensified as necessary showed the extent and severity of the contamination and indicated where flushing control should be exercised.

The position at Holyhead was satisfactory throughout the year. The new chlorinator was installed at the outlet of Cwm Reservoir on 28th June, 1956. Up to this date the supply had been controlled by a hand-fed drip chlorinator in the same position and by super-chlorination at Twr works.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 138

This section enables the county council under the powers vested in them by Part IV. of the Public Health Act, 1936, to require the owner of a house to connect that house to the main supply and to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes in the house, if they are satisfied that there is not a wholesome supply of piped water in the house, and that in all the circumstances it is reasonable to do so.

As the county water scheme supply becomes available, surveys of the areas supplied are made with a view to private dwellings being connected to the mains supply. Surveys of the following villages were completed during the year:—

Gwalchmai Uchaf, Hermon, Parts of Llanfairpwll, Part of Llandyfrydog and Llangaffo.

In cases where it was considered reasonable to provide a wholesome supply of piped water into the houses, an informal letter was sent to the owner of the house and where necessary this was followed by a statutory notice. There were no cases of enforcement under the section during the year as the number of voluntary applications for connection were being received at a satisfactory rate.

In accordance with the county council's policy of encouraging voluntary connections to the mains, several follow up and reinspection visits were paid to the villages and districts where surveys had been completed.

The following table shows the position from the date surveys were started in May, 1954, to December 31st, 1956.

TABLE 41

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER SECT. 138—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

	Position as at 31/12/56				PROPERTIES NOT CONNECTED	
	No. of properties considered suitable for action under Sect. 138	PROPERTIES CONNECTED			Notices Served	Notices not yet served
		Volun- tarily	After Service of notice	Enforce- ments		
I. <i>Areas where Surveys have been completed :</i>						
Amlwch (part of).....	11	2	2	—	2	5
Bodffordd	23	4	16	—	1	2
Pentre Uchaf, Ll'pwell.	19	2	2	—	2	13
Newborough	66	25	17	—	13	11
Brynsiencyn	41	5	12	—	17	7
Dwyran.....	24	5	9	—	5	5
Llanddaniel	40	19	—	—	—	21
Llangaffo	31	—	5	—	7	19
Malltraeth	18	7	3	—	4	4
Cemaes and Tregele...	88	27	33	—	11	17
Llanfechell	28	3	3	—	5	17
Ty Croes	33	15	1	—	15	2
Pencarnisiog.....	19	9	1	—	4	5
Gwalchmai Uchaf ...	16	2	—	—	11	3
Hermon	13	2	—	—	7	4
Total	470	127	104	—	104	135
II. <i>Areas where Surveys have not been completed :</i>						
Holland Arms	2	—	2	—	—	—
Llanfaelog	5	5	—	—	—	—
Total	7	5	2	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	477	132	106	—	104	135

Local Water Schemes

Having regard to the fact that it will be impracticable to extend the mains to certain districts of the county for a number of years, the possibility of making use of local sources of water supplies was surveyed in Church Bay, Porth Swtan, Rhydwyn, Penmynydd and Llanfaethlu.

The information obtained was passed on to the County Water Engineer who incorporated it in his comprehensive report on future policy and water supplies to these and other areas.

In Church Bay and Porth Swtan the only suitable supply was heavily contaminated with manganese.

Rhydwyn will shortly be served by the county mains.

Penmynydd.—Having regard to the thinly populated and widespread area and the need for joining two sources a mile apart, together with the necessity for purification, etc., works, it is felt that the use of the local supply is not the best solution for the needs of this district.

Llanfaethlu.—The county main will shortly be extended to the village and that part of the parish which the new main does not pass through (i.e., Black Lion district) could best be served by a main extension.

Well Water

The delegation of Part IV. (except Sections 123, 137 and 141) of the Public Health Act, 1936, by the district councils to the county council involves the maintenance and supervision of 391 public wells. This number will steadily decrease as the surveys under Section 138 of the Act are extended and more houses are provided with a piped water supply. Many visits were paid during the year to investigate complaints made concerning the state of the water in some of these wells.

Two public wells were closed during the year under Section 124 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

A system of routine inspection of the public wells has been devised and shared between the Health and Water Departments.

A complete record of the public wells together with the national grid reference of each one has been compiled.

Routine sampling of a private water supply showed it to be contaminated. On being approached the owners agreed to close down the supply and to have the existing mains supplied from the county mains. The connection will be made as soon as the legal formalities are completed.

There are three private supplies still in operation in the county.

Co-operation with District Councils

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the help and co-operation I have received from the district councils' public health inspectors and their staffs.

I. WYNN JONES.

Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to my colleagues in the county districts for the following information as to the position at the end of 1956:—

Beaumaris.—Certain defects came to light in the sewerage system and a report is to be considered by the Borough Council of Beaumaris.

Holyhead.—West Holyhead Joint Scheme—a public enquiry was held in September.

Llangefni.—It is anticipated that a public enquiry will be held in 1957.

Aethwy.—Brynsiencyn—this scheme has now reached the stage where work will shortly commence.

Dwyran.—A satisfactory scheme had not at the end of 1956 been carried out.

Gaerwen.—A scheme for this village has not yet been brought to a final stage.

Malltraeth.—A scheme for this village has not yet been brought to a final stage.

Newborough.—Work was well advanced on this scheme.

Twrcelyn.—Cemaes.—Constructional work making good progress.

Benllech-Llanerchymedd-Moelfre.—These schemes were not in a stage where a public enquiry could be held in 1956.

Valley.—Aberffraw-Bodedern-Bryndu.—Constructional work nearing completion.

Valley and Four Mile Bridge.—This scheme had reached a stage where construction was about to start at the end of 1956.

CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE, YEAR 1956/57

Chairman : J. F. Chadwick, Esq., B.A., M.C.

Vice-Chairman : Hugh Jones, Esq., J.P.

The Marquess of Anglesey.	*Dr. W. Parry-Jones.
Mrs. M. A. Edwards.	†Mr. Percy Ogwen Jones.
*Mrs. G. Hughes-Jones, M.B.E.	Mr. R. J. Jones.
*Miss I. Johnston.	Mr. T. O. Jones.
Mrs. Walter O. Jones, J.P.	Mr. W. P. Jones.
Mrs. J. Morris.	Mr. W. Charles Owen.
Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.	Mr. Griffith Pritchard.
Mr. C. W. Beretta.	Mr. Hugh Pritchard.
Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones.	Mr. Robert Roberts, J.P.
*Mr. O. Glynn Foulkes.	Mr. A. Robertson.
*Mr. D. A. Godfrey, L.D.S., R.C.S.	Mr. D. Thomas.
Mr. Owen Griffith.	Mr. Glyn Thomas.
*Dr. T. Alun Griffith, J.P.	†Mr. J. Hugh Thomas.
Rev. D. R. Hughes.	Mr. J. Hywel Thomas.
*Mr. J. Howell Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.	Mr. William Thomas.
Mr. O. T. L. Huws.	Rev. D. J. M. Williams.
Mr. A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.	Mr. E. R. Williams.
Mr. Gwilym J. Jones.	Mr. J. Morris Williams.
Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones, M.P.S.	*Prof. O. Herbert Williams, F.R.C.S.
Mr. W. Parry Jones.	

*Co-opted members.

†Ex-officio.

APPENDIX "B"

STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and County Welfare Officer.	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers †	G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M. Mrs. Mair Humphreys-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H. †W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. (Temporary). (Commenced 1/10/56). †Mrs. M. M. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part-time temporary.) (On leave of absence from 1/10/56.) Miss Meinir Morris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time, temporary. Left 29/2/56.)
Principal Dental Officer.	O. C. Jenkins, L.D.S. (Eng.), D.D.S. (Toronto).
Dental Officers.	Dr. Catherine M. Rolant Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. Elwyn Jones, L.D.S.
Dental Attendants	Miss Gwen Jones. Miss Sheila Lynch. Miss Pat Randall.
Consulting Obstetricians.	*O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. *W. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Consulting Paediatrician.	*Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Chest Physician.	*J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consulting Ophthalmologists.	*G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O. *T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeons.	*Prof. B. L. McFarland, M.D., M.Ch. (Orth.) F.R.C.S. *G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch. (Orth.) F.R.C.S.
Consulting Venerealogist.	*H. Vernon Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

† Also part-time District Medical Officers of Health.

* Under contract with Regional Hospital Boards.

Duly Authorised Officers.

**T. L. Jones, 7, Corn Hir, Llangefni (Tel. Llangefni 2254).

**A. Pretty, Fair View, Llanfairpwll (Tel. Llanfairpwll 241).

**J. Roberts, Hafanedd, Bron y Graig, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3153).

†H. Betts, D.P.A., 39, Pennant, Llangefni.

†R. J. Jones, Bryn Meini Farm, Llanfaelog.

** Also District Welfare Officers.

† Relief D.A.O.

County Health Officer.

I. Wynn Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant.

Horace Betts, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff.

Maldwyn Jones.

Mrs. E. Griffiths.

R. J. Jones.

Miss Eunice Jones.

Miss E. M. Jones.

Miss E. Lewis. (Left 19/1/56).

Miss O. Ll. Edwards.

Miss H. A. Roberts.

Miss M. J. Jones. (Commenced 9/1/56).

Deputy Ambulance Officer.

W. T. Rowlands.

Administrative Assist. (Welfare).

Miss Gladys Roberts.

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the County Council.

William Jones, O.B.E.

Deputy Clerk of the County Council.

Idris Davies, LL.B.

County Architect.

N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

County Treasurer.

J. E. Hughes.

Inspector of Food and Drugs.

H. A. Thomas.

Public Analyst.

Harold Lowe, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Children's Officer.

Miss M. Rowland.

County Water Engineer.

W. H. Austin, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.,
M.I.W.E.

NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Miss Hilda V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.,
H.V.Cert.

Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer.

Mrs. Margt. Rh. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors.

- *Miss G. Hughes.
- *Miss E. C. Parry.
- *Miss E. C. Pritchard.
- *Miss Glenys A. Pritchard.
- *Miss M. C. Williams.
- *Mrs. L. M. Griffiths (*nee* Jones).
- *Miss A. Williams.
- *Miss E. E. Hughes.
- *Miss E. Hughes.
- Miss J. E. Jones.

* Also School Nurses.

District Nurse/Midwives.

- Nurse E. Clarke, Ty Fry, Tynyngogl. (Tel. Tynyngogl 289).
- Nurse C. Davies, Ty Newydd, Llanddaniel. (Tel. Gaerwen 58).
- Nurse A. Evans, 15 Rose Hill, Beaumaris. (Tel. Beaumaris 83).
- Nurse E. M. Hughes, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208).
- Nurse E. Wyn Hughes, Llain Nest, Newborough. (Tel. Newborough 213).
- Nurse E. Jones, Tyddyn Ball, Llanfechell. (Tel. Cemaes Bay 247).
- Nurse P. Lloyd, Bryn, Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 290).
- Nurse P. M. Murphy, Ty Ceiliog, Beaumaris (Tel. Beaumaris 96).
- Nurse E. Parry, Haulfre, Bethesda Street, Amlwch. (Tel. Amlwch 396).
- Nurse G. Price, 31 Tara St., Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 300).
- Nurse E. Helsby Pritchard, Trem Ceidio, Llanerchymedd. (Tel. Llanerchymedd 323).
- Nurse W. M. Roberts, Nurse's Cottage, Bodorgan. (Tel. Bodorgan 262).
- Nurse S. Strong, 22 Llanfawr Road, Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 490).
- Nurse E. Vidler, Bryn Mona, Rhosybol. (Tel. Amlwch 338).
- Nurse D. Williams, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208).
- Nurse E. Williams, 4 London Road, Bodedern. (Tel. Valley 246). (Retired 28.1.57)
- Nurse L. Williams, 4 High Street, Menai Bridge. (Tel. Menai Bridge 100).
- Nurse A. M. Parry. Cartref, Bodedern. (Tel. Valley 246). (Commenced 29.1.57).

OTHER STAFF

Matrons—Homes for the Aged :

Llys-y-Gwynt
Park Mount.

Miss Sarah E. Williams.
Miss Ellen Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Teacher for the Blind

Miss Dilys Jones.

Teacher of Mental Defectives.

Mrs. Mabel Wilson, J.P.

APPENDIX "C"

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	2 p.m.	Glanrafon	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	2 p.m.	St. David's Priory	Every Wednesday
LLANGFNI	2 p.m.	Fronidirion Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursday

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

<i>Name of Centre.</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	Court Room	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BODORGAN	Bethel Schoolroom	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BEAUMARIS	The Old Gaol	1st and 3rd Thursday
CEMAES BAY	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Friday
GWALCHMAI	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	St. David's Priory	1st and 3rd Thursday
LLANGFNI	Fronidirion Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday
LLANFAETHLU	Coffee House	2nd and 4th Friday
LLANFAIRPWLL	Presbyterian Church	2nd and 4th Friday
MARIANGLAS	Old British School	1st and 3rd Monday
MENAI BRIDGE	4 High Street	2nd and 4th Tuesday
NEWBOROUGH	Memorial Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday
VALLEY	Court Room	2nd and 4th Monday

APPENDIX "D"

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1956

<i>District.</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>Population</i>				
		<i>Census 1931</i>	<i>Census 1951</i>	<i>Mid-year 1956</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Amlwch	4,494	2,562	2,700	2,960	55	32
Beaumaris	3,135	1,710	2,128	2,250	34	28
Holyhead	730	10,700	10,569	10,250	163	157
Llangefni	2,510	1,782	2,225	2,540	65	22
Menai Bridge	824	1,675	1,855	2,000	34	43
Urban	11,693	18,429	19,477	20,000	351	282
Aethwy	52,352	10,765	10,434	10,700	138	141
Twrcelyn	53,865	8,644	8,569	8,470	131	120
Valley	58,784	11,191	12,157	12,490	205	196
Rural	165,001	30,600	31,160	31,660	474	457
Anglesey	176,694	49,029	50,637	51,660	825	739

ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

<i>District</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate for</i>				
		<i>All Causes</i>	<i>Phthisis</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Heart Disease</i>
Amlwch	18.6	10.8	0.3	1.7	2.7	3.7
Beaumaris	15.1	12.4	0.9	1.8	3.1	3.1
Holyhead	15.9	15.3	0.3	1.4	2.1	5.7
Llangefni	25.6	8.7	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.4
Menai Bridge	17.0	21.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	6.0
Urban	17.5	14.1	0.3	1.5	2.3	4.7
Aethwy	12.9	13.2	0.1	1.0	1.7	4.8
Twrcelyn	15.5	14.2	0.2	1.2	2.9	3.7
Valley	16.4	15.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	5.0
Rural	15.0	14.4	0.3	1.2	2.4	4.6
Anglesey	16.0	14.3	0.3	1.3	2.3	4.6

INFANT DEATHS—STILLBIRTHS—MATERNAL DEATHS

<i>District</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>		<i>Stillbirths</i>		<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>
Amlwch	1	18.2	2	35.1	—	—
Beaumaris	1	29.4	3	81.1	—	—
Holyhead	5	30.7	5	29.8	1	5.9
Llangefni	1	15.4	2	29.8	—	—
Menai Bridge	2	58.8	1	28.6	—	—
Urban	10	28.5	13	35.7	1	3.3
Aethwy	4	29.0	6	41.7	—	—
Twrcelyn	3	22.9	—	—	—	—
Valley	2	9.7	5	23.8	—	—
Rural	9	19.0	11	22.7	—	—
Anglesey	19	23.0	24	28.3	1	1.2

* per 1,000 live births.

** per 1,000 births (live and still)

APPENDIX "E"

TUBERCULOSIS IN ANGLESEY

INTRODUCTION

The tuberculosis situation has changed vastly in recent years. The decline in mortality has been spectacular (Table 1, page 63). Deaths now number only one-fifth compared with thirty years ago.

Anglesey: Deaths from tuberculosis

Period	Form of disease:		Total
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	
1924—1926	162	49	211
1954—1956	39	1	40

Deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis are now rare.

New cases have also fallen but not so sharply as deaths (Table 2). The comparison with 30 years ago is as follows:—

Anglesey—New Notifications:

Period	Form of disease:		Total
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	
1924—1926	208	65	273
1954—1956	172	27	199

To some extent changes in notification practice will account for the persistently high notification rate. For instance in 1924—1926 there were only 20 children notified as respiratory cases and there were 20 child deaths from this cause. That is, in children, only serious respiratory disease was then being notified. In 1954—1956 on the other hand there were 34 child notifications of respiratory disease and no deaths: almost all these were so-called primary infections—a condition rarely notified (even rarely recognised) 30 years ago.

Allowing for this factor and for increased activity in case finding (e.g., by mass radiography) we believe tuberculosis to be less common than it used to be.

NEW CASES:

During 1954—1956 there were 199 new cases who had probably contracted their disease within the county (Table 3, page 64). Relative to the population, these cases are commoner in urban than in rural areas. The rate for Holyhead is twice that for the county.

New cases by age and sex are given in Table 4 (page 64). There were no cases among infants in the three year period. Many of the new cases occur in middle-aged and elderly persons. The average age of new cases among adults has been increasing.

Average age (years) of new cases of respiratory
tuberculosis among adults

	Males	Females
1924—1926	31	30
1954—1956	40	37½

The localisation of the disease in the 199 locally contracted cases (all ages) was as follows:—

Lungs	172
Glands: Neck	6
Abdomen	5
Renal tract	6
Bones and joints	4
Meninges and Miliary	4
Other forms	2

DISEASE FROM CATTLE:

Human tuberculosis from infected milk is becoming uncommon. This is due to two processes: pasteurisation of milk and eradication of diseased cattle. Sales of pasteurised milk have increased tenfold in ten years—from 70,000 gallons in 1946 to 750,000 gallons in 1956. The attested herds scheme has made great strides—from 21 herds in 1946 to 2,257 herds in 1956. From 1st March, 1957, Anglesey is an eradication area and the complete elimination of bovine tuberculosis is within sight.

HUMAN SOURCES OF INFECTION:

Every case of respiratory tuberculosis may be a potential danger to his fellows. Some are more dangerous than others—if sputum positive, irresponsible, dirty in their habits, living in over-crowded conditions, and so on. The known cases of respiratory disease constitute a pool of infection, all *potentially* dangerous. (Table 5, page 65.)

The pool consists equally of men and women. The pool is relatively twice as large in the urban as in the rural areas. In some areas (Holyhead and Llangefni) as many as 1 in 50 of all men and 1 in 80 of all women are known cases of respiratory tuberculosis. One-third of the men in the pool are aged 45 or over (compared with one-fifth of the women).

TUBERCULOSIS AND OCCUPATION:

New cases have been analysed according to occupation (Table 8, page 66). The numbers are small so that it would not be safe to conclude that any one occupation contributes an undue proportion of cases. There were 42 new cases among housewives in the three year period. This is a sizeable number but when related to the total number

of married women in the county the disease is seen to be less prevalent among housewives than among employed women (1.2 per 1,000 compared with 3.0 per 1,000).

HOUSING:

The relationship between tuberculosis and housing is complex. Poverty predisposes to tuberculosis by lowering resistance to disease. But poverty goes with bad housing. On this score alone, therefore, tuberculosis would be associated with bad housing. Tuberculosis will spread more easily under conditions of over-crowding. Over-crowding and poverty usually go together. This is another link-up.

During 1954—1956 there were 40 instances where we think disease was spread within the household. These 40 households were more crowded than the average. (Mean number of persons per room in these 40 households = 0.86 compared with 0.68 for all households in the 1951 census. Since then the housing position has, of course, improved and the contrast would be even greater if we had comparable up to date information.) Out of these 40 families, 17 were in council houses. This proportion (42½%) compared with an estimate of 30% of all families in the county in council houses in 1956. The difference possibly is a reflection of the housing policy of allocating priority to tuberculous families.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN:

Since 1954 all children are offered B.C.G. Vaccination between their 13th and 14th birthdays. 74% of parents gave consent. The acceptance rate varied with area:—

School area	% consenting
Amlwch	75
Beaumaris	85
Holyhead	72
Llangefni	71

During the three years we have the results of tuberculin tests on 1,181 children and 21.8% were positive reactors. 1,024 children were vaccinated.

In addition 422* cadets at H.M.S. Conway were tested and 39.3% were positive reactors. 256 were vaccinated. The cadets are on the average 2 years older than the school children.

TUBERCULIN STATE OF 13-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN:

The proportion of tuberculin positives, at ages, is an index of the amount of tuberculous infection in the community. To the 21.8% found to be positive at 13 years must be added 3.1% (i.e., 59 out of 1,880 children in the age group) who were previously known to be

positive reactors and who were therefore not considered for vaccination. In addition 2.1% (39 out of the 1,880) had had B.C.G. vaccination as contacts. These might conceivably all have converted naturally by the age of 13 had they not been vaccinated.

Naturally acquired infection per cent. among 13-year-olds must therefore lie between 24.9% and 27.0%. The upper limit varied with area:—

School area	% positive (upper limit)
Amlwch	25.1
Beaumaris	24.4
Holyhead	32.2
Llangefni	26.7

CONTACT-EXAMINATION:

Examination of contacts of new cases should enable us to find hitherto unknown sources of infection and to discover newly infected cases in the earliest stages.

In three years 427 adult and 381 child contacts were examined or 2.1 adults and 1.9 children per new case of tuberculosis. But large numbers of contacts who were invited for examination did not attend—indeed more than half the adults failed to do so. The coverage of child contacts is much better—90% of those invited attended.

The examination of child contacts enables us to vaccinate those who need it. 306 such children (and also 71 newborn babies) were vaccinated during 1954—1956.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY:

Limited surveys only have been carried out in the last three years. Children aged 14 years and over at the secondary schools and school staffs of all schools have been examined annually. Certain industrial establishments have also been visited. The results (Table 7, page 66) show that 15 new cases were discovered or 1.5 per 1,000 examinations. As many as 19 persons with abnormal findings on the miniature films failed to attend the chest clinic.

RESPONSE TO TREATMENT:

During 1954—1956 the local chest clinics treated 152 cases (excluding transferred patients) and 136 of these were respiratory cases. The age and sex distribution was similar to the newly notified cases (Table 6, page 65).

These cases came to the clinic by various routes:—

Through general practitioners	115
From mass radiography units	15
By contact-examination	20
Otherwise	2

Many of the general practitioner referrals were not direct but through general hospitals. Several were cases being investigated for dyspepsia. If all dyspepsia sufferers had a chest X-ray as a matter of routine we should no doubt find many unsuspected cases of tuberculosis. In 67 of the 136 respiratory cases (49%) the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically.

In assessing the results of treatment the proportion of cases where the disease process was rendered quiescent is a useful yardstick. Given early diagnosis and effective treatment 100% quiescence is not an impossible aim.

134 cases were advised hospital treatment and 18 were to be treated at home. These 18 were either very mild or very advanced cases where removal to hospital was not necessary on social grounds.

Out of 134 advised hospital treatment 19 refused and a further 15 took their discharge against advice before treatment was completed. Those who failed to undergo a course of hospital treatment did not progress as well as those who did. Confining attention to patients who have been under observation for at least 12 months, we find: —

Patient's present condition	Whether hospital treatment completed	
	Yes	No
Quiescent	56 (80%)	10 (42%)
Not quiescent	14 (20%)	14 (58%)

EMPLOYMENT:

The clinic register at the end of 1956 comprised 196 males and 190 females. The employment position of these cases was as follows: —

	Males.	Females.
Working	101	103
		Housewives
		32 Others
Fit for work but unemployed	38	16
Unfit for work	57	39

We expect that 15 of the unfit men and 12 of the unfit women will eventually be rendered fit but possibly some of those at present working may relapse and become unfit. Out of 139 men at present medically fit 38 (27%) are unemployed and out of 48 women, 16 (33%) are unemployed.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES:

Reviewing the present position, we can see certain ways in which our preventive measures can be made more effective.

There is need for education of the public:

Two examples will suffice:—

(a) Too many parents omit to give their consent to the B.C.G. vaccination of their children where this is indicated:—

The father of two small boys refused consent to their examination when their uncle was notified. Five years later the father was himself notified and then gave his consent. Both boys were found to have severe primary lesions and had to be admitted to hospital.

(b) Too many adult contacts refuse examination when advised:

Mrs. W. has three daughters and over the last five years all three have been notified as cases of tuberculosis. Mrs. W. has consistently refused to submit herself to examination.

Where the general practitioner can help:

There are two suggestions we would make:—

(a) Erythema Nodosum is frequently a manifestation of primary tuberculous infection. Sometimes the general practitioner informs us when a case comes to his notice but sometimes he does not:

A child of 10 was seen by her doctor with what must have been, in retrospect, erythema nodosum. Six months later her father was found at mass radiography to have active tuberculosis. It seems likely that the father had infected his child and during the six months interval he probably infected three other persons who were subsequently notified. These might have been prevented if the significance of the child's erythema nodosum had been recognised at the time.

(b) Several of the cases who are referred to the chest clinic from general hospitals were being investigated for dyspepsia. This suggests that there may well be unrecognised cases of tuberculosis among dyspepsia patients being treated in general practice and a routine chest X-ray of all such cases might be of value.

More intensive case finding is needed:

Our contact tracing practice could be improved in two ways:—

(a) We must cast our net wider than has been the case hitherto:

Miss C. was notified and seven child contacts at home were tuberculin negative. The source of her infection was eventually found in Mr. D., a known infectious case, who worked in the same office as Miss C. His *home* contacts had been examined when he was notified, but not his workmates.

(b) We must cast the net more often than has been our practice hitherto. Starting from the newly notified case contact tracing should not be a process done once and finished with.

Mr. A. was notified in 1952 and his home contacts were duly examined at that time. Subsequently Mrs. B. came to cohabit with Mr. A. bringing her son with her. Four years later this son was notified having presumably been infected by Mr. A.

Future Developments :

We should use all available means to discover and bring to treatment the unsuspected cases in the community. But if we are to intensify our contact tracing, casting our net more widely and more often, we must see to it that we use our resources to best advantage.

Contact tracing could be improved but sometimes the search, though extensive, is fruitless : —

A boy of 11 was notified as having primary tuberculosis. All his home contacts, all the children at the school, and 32 out of 35 adults employed in one capacity or another at the school were examined without a source being discovered.

Mass radiography could be used with more discrimination. As used hitherto, the "yield" is one or two cases per 1,000 examinations. The need to employ the units to better advantage has been recognised by the Hospital authorities and "semi-static" units are being increasingly employed. It is hoped that general practitioners will make the fullest use of these facilities.

The tuberculin positive child should be used as an index to an infecting case in the environment. The follow up of the contacts of all children found at the age of 13, say, to be tuberculin positive has proved in practice to be wasteful and ineffective. Theoretically the use of tuberculin matriculation should be a better way. This involves serial tuberculin tests of children at yearly intervals. When a child converts from negative to positive it is possible in this way to pinpoint the timing of his infection.

The early recognition and the effective treatment of all cases must be the aim. Early recognition calls for renewed efforts on our part but this will be of no avail unless we are given improved co-operation from the public. Effective treatment is a matter primarily for the hospital authorities but it does appear as if too many patients for one reason or another are failing to complete the course of treatment advised.

Table 1.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ANGLESEY

	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-respiratory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1924—1926	161	56	217
1927—1929	153	37	190
1930—1932	154	31	185
1933—1935	136	27	163
1936—1938	117	15	132
1939—1941	114	20	134
1942—1944	91	23	114
1945—1947	93	14	107
1948—1950	68	9	77
1951—1953	40	11	51
1954—1956	39	1	40

Table 2.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANGLESEY

	<i>Respiratory.</i>	<i>Non-respiratory.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1924—1926	198	65	263
1927—1929	218	47	265
1930—1932	199	43	242
1933—1935	193	63	256
1936—1938	196	45	241
1939—1941	155	18	173
1942—1944	202	35	237
1945—1947	182	26	208
1948—1950	178	38	216
1951—1953	191	48	239
1954—1956	172	27	199

Table 3.

NEW CASES OF LOCALLY ACQUIRED INFECTION ALL FORMS
(Inward transfers in brackets)

<i>County district.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1,000*</i>
Amlwch	8 (1)	2	1.1
Beaumaris	4	5 (1)	1.3
Holyhead	43 (2)	31 (3)	2.4
Llangefni	8 (1)	6	1.9
Menai Bridge	3	3 (1)	1.0
Total Urban	66 (4)	47 (5)	1.9
Aethwy	23 (2)	10 (2)	1.1
Twrcelyn	13 (1)	10 (3)	0.9
Valley	12 (4)	18 (4)	0.8
Total Rural	48 (7)	38 (9)	0.9
Total County	114 (11)	85 (14)	1.3

* based on mid-year 1955 population: both sexes and excluding transfers.
Annual rate, i.e., mean of 3 year period.

Table 4.

NEWLY NOTIFIED CASES BY AGE GROUPS

<i>Age in years.</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1	—	—	—
1-4	2	2	4
5-14	22	11	33
15-24	26	19	45
25-34	15	20	35
35-44	15	11	26
45-54	15	8	23
55-64	12	7	19
65 and over.....	7	7	14
Total	114	85	199

Table 5.

THE POOL OF INFECTION AT 31/12/1956.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>
Amlwch	12	13	7	6
Beaumaris	5	7	8	9
Holyhead	70	19	61	14
Llangefni	17	22	12	13
Menai Bridge	3	4	7	8
Urban areas	107	15	95	12
Aethwy	11	3	32	7
Twrcelyn	38	12	23	7
Valley	22	4	31	7
Rural areas	71	6	86	7
Whole county	178	9	181	9
<i>Whole county by ages :</i>				
15-24	34	10	42	13
25-34	47	14	67	20
35-44	33	10	37	11
45-54	39	12	18	5
55-64	16	7	11	4
65 and over	9	3	6	2

*Note.—Rate quoted is rate per 1,000 population aged 15 and over according to 1951 Census and must be regarded as being approximate only.

Table 6.

CASES UNDER TREATMENT AT CHEST CLINICS 1954/56.

<i>Age Group :</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-14	11	7	18
15-24	21	17	38
25-34	13	17	30
35-44	16	7	23
45-54	14	4	18
55-64	12	4	16
65+	3	6	9
Totals	90	62	152

Table 7.

RESULTS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS 1954/56.

	<i>General pop'n</i>	<i>Sec. Sch. pupils</i>	<i>Staffs of schs.</i>	<i>Training Estabs.</i>	<i>Factories etc.</i>
No. of examinations	2,578	4,107	1,204	1,058	1,339
New cases of P.T.	7	4	1	—	3
Still under observation	—	—	3	—	—
Failed to attend chest clinic...	10	4	4	—	1
New cases per 1,000	2.8	1.0	1.0	—	2.4

Table 8.

NEW CASES BY OCCUPATIONS—1954/1956

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>New cases in 1954/56</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 per annum.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Agriculture	7	—	2.0	—
Mining	1	—	2.0	—
Chemicals, etc.	1	—	2.0	—
Engineering	4	3	3.2	—
Vehicles	4	—	1.1	—
Food, Drink, etc.	—	—	—	—
Other manufactures	3	1	4.6	1.0
Building	12	—	3.2	—
Gas, Electricity	3	—	3.0	—
Transport	15	—	2.9	—
Distributive	5	4	3.5	2.9
Banking	1	—	2.7	—
Government.....	5	1	1.9	2.7
Professional	6	6	8.4	4.0
Miscell. services	5	11	6.8	3.8
All occupations listed	72	26	2.75	3.0

Rates are based on Ministry of Labour populations in occupations at mid-year 1955. No rates quoted where populations are smaller than 100 persons.